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Official Paper of the City.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864.

NUMBER 97.

The Weekly Gazette is now the largest paper published in the State, and having the most extensive circulation of any newspaper in Wisconsin. It is published every day except on Sabbath days, at the office of the publisher, J. H. Thompson, at the corner of Third and Main streets, Janesville, Wis.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches this evening are neither very full nor especially gratifying. We have no official bulletin from Mr. Stanton, but through other sources it is stated that our losses in two days last week amounted to 8,000 men. If this be true (and we doubt it) the fighting must have been desperate indeed. Neither do we credit the rumor that Burnside has lost an entire division of his corps. There is no doubt, however, that Lee's entire army now confronts Grant between Richmond and Petersburg and will contest his further advance to the death.

P. S. Just as we go to press and after the above was in type, a private dispatch to us from the operator in Milwaukee informs us that private dispatches indicate a disaster to Grant, the nature and extent of which is not stated.

Gold is quoted in New York at 210 at 2 P. M. and 203 at 4 P. M. to-day.

Mexico.

We printed yesterday the Pronouncement of his imperial highness, MAXIMILIAN, addressed to the sullen and revolutionary people over whom he has been sent, by Louis Napoleon to reign. His inaugural is a queer mixture of affected piety, bombast, egotism and superstition. If he thinks any higher power had any part or lot in sending him into Mexico than "the nephew of his uncle," he will find himself very much mistaken about the time this war ends. He begins his speech by writing an outrageous lie, when he says that the people of Mexico "longed" for his coming. The simple truth is Max, could never have landed upon those shores at all if he had not been protected by French bayonets, and every body knows it. And there is nothing for which the people of Mexico so much "long" to-day as his going instead of his coming.

"When this cruel war is over," Uncle Sam will say to his several hundred thousand colored troops, be the same more or less: "There is a Monroe Doctrine asserted by our revolutionary fathers that needs vindicating and you are the boys to do it. There is MAXIMILIAN over yonder in Mexico who hasn't any prejudice against color; go over and give him my respects and ask him to leave the American Continent!" And MAXIMILIAN will gather up his unwashed wardrobe and depart.

The Northwestern Railway.

This railroad has been divided into four divisions designated as follows:

That portion between Chicago and Fulton, and Chicago and Freeport, including the Fox River Valley and Beloit and Madison Line, will form and be known as the Galena Division.

That portion between Clinton and Nevada (Iowa) will form the Iowa Division.

That portion between Chicago and Fort Howard will form the Wisconsin Division.

That portion between Kenosha and Rockford will form the Kenosha Division. The following officers have been elected: E. H. Williams, Superintendent and J. C. Gault, Assistant Superintendent, Galena Division.

I. B. Howe, Superintendent, Iowa Division.

T. F. Strong and A. A. Hobart, Assistant Superintendents, Wisconsin Division.

C. H. Spafford, Superintendent, Kenosha Division.

THE AMENDMENTS to the enrollment law, which have already passed the Senate, provide that all future calls for men may be for a time not exceeding one year. From this are excepted all supplementary drafts to fill up quotas or calls already made. No person drafted on future calls is to be liable to be drafted again until the present enrollment is exhausted, and credit is to be given any district for an excess of men furnished on previous calls. The amendments were adopted by a vote of 22 against 17, Messrs. Brown, Carlisle, Chandler, Conness, Grimes, Harlan, Anderson, Johnson, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, and Trumbull voting in the negative. In the course of the debate preceding the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Wilson said 700,000 men had been put in the field since the 17th of October last, and 18,000 re-enforcements had been sent to Grant within a few weeks past. The Senate Military Committee, with the exception of the Chairman, Mr. Wilson, and perhaps a majority of the Senate, are in favor of a repeal of the commutation clause. Mr. Wilson, however, opposes the change, and proposes the payment of \$100 bounty to men enlisted for one year. He has introduced a bill looking to this, and also suggesting certain amendments to the commutation provision, without annulling it. Mr. Schenck, in the House, introduced a bill repealing the money exemption clause, and moved the previous question on it. The House, by a large majority, refused to sustain the motion.

Mrs. Arnold, a sister of Stonewall Jackson, has been stopping in Wheeling for a couple of weeks. Mrs. Arnold's husband was arrested some time since upon charges of disloyalty, preferred by his wife. Mrs. A. is said to be a strong supporter of the Federal government.

THE FIRST American flag ever raised in this country is on exhibition at the great sanitary fair in Philadelphia. It was first hoisted by Paul Jones on board the frigate Bon Homme Richard, and afterwards transferred to the frigate Alliance.

STATE NEWS.

The Lancaster (Grant Co.) Herald is sorry to hear that the small pox is spreading in Platteville, notwithstanding the efforts made to suppress it. A number of new cases are reported. The disease has made its appearance in Hazel Green. We learn that an association of ladies has been formed at Ripon, in aid of the new movement against imported and expensive dress goods. Many of the first ladies of the city are actively interested. The Beaver Dam Citizen records a case recently decided in the Supreme Court, involving the question of usury. In the summer of '59 Haight borrowed money of Bogart, giving notes at 15 per cent., one payable in three years. The notes were assigned to a bank, which sued them, and the verity of the court was against the bank, on account of usury. The Whitewater Register says there is quite an unnecessary alarm in that village in regard to the small pox. There have been three cases of small pox reported at the Board of Health, and all precaution has been taken to prevent its further spread. The Prescott Journal says the drought still continues and is becoming serious in its effects. With speedy rain, a large portion of the fields might yet yield a fair crop; but considerable is already ruined past recovery. The wish of every one is for abundant blessed rain. Next week the people of St. Croix county vote on the question of giving \$50,000 to aid in the construction of railroads in that county. The farmers of Pierce county are turning their attention to sheep raising considerably at present. The Courier says a fire was discovered under the floor of Chase & Stillson's store, in Oakkosh, just in time to prevent a disastrous conflagration. The La Crosse Democrat of June 18th, brings the following chapter of accidents: "On Thursday night a young man named Aldrich, whose sister is a teacher in this city, was drowned in Bostwick Valley Pond while bathing at the close of a day's work on a farm. He disrobed, plunged from the bank into the water and never came to the surface. At last advices from there his body had not been found. He was about eighteen years old. A man named Chas. Alter was also drowned in the Mississippi river on Friday evening, while bathing. On Friday afternoon Mary Graham, a little girl eight years of age, residing in La Crosse, in attempting to lift a tea kettle on the stove during the preparation for supper, brought the skirt of her short dress in contact with the fire and was terribly burned. Her clothes were all burned off from her, not a particle of them being found except in ashes. A German in a drunken spree threw his wife out of the back door, Friday evening, breaking her arm."

DURING Gen. Birney's recent raid through Florida, a bright little girl was found alone at one house, her parents having been skiddled. She was rather non-committal for she did not know whether the troops were rebel or Union. Two fine dogs made their appearance while a conversation was being held with the child, and she informed one of her questioners that their names were Gilmore and Beau regard. "Which is the best dog?" asked a bystander. "I don't know," said she; "they're both smart dogs, but they'll either of 'em suck eggs if you don't watch 'em." The troops left without ascertaining whether the family, of which the girl was so hopeful a secon, was Union or rebel.

THE N. Y. Tribune, alluding to some of Sam. Cox's recent thrusts at the colored man, says with decided pungency: "The colored man was born black, which may be his misfortune; but he does not, night and day, struggle to make himself blacker than he was born, as Mr. Cox does. On the whole, those who prefer a true heart with a black skin to a white skin with a black heart, will give their preference to the African. Testes differ. Some dislike 'niggers.' Other people dislike Mr. Cox. All such prejudices are inexcusable; but a prejudice against Mr. Cox should not, we feel, be severely dealt with."

MAYOR MARBLE, the editor of the World, ruled at Mr. Lincoln and Andrew Johnson for their humble births. The Albany Express states that this ruler was once a poor boy in Albany, who probably would not have emerged from obscurity but for the benevolence of a gentleman who befriended him, having the expectation that he would enter the ministry. And now the pitiful snob talks sneeringly of "rail splitters" and "boorish tailors."

THE BEAR speculators have got caught with their garment disheveled—cattle held over in New York found no sale, and people not buying, a loss of ten thousand dollars fall on the operators for a rise.

TO GRANT COUNTY Wisconsin, and Jo Daviess County Illinois, is assigned the privilege of supplying the tables of the Dubuque Fair with provisions on Tuesdays during the continuance of the same.

IT IS proposed to build a new postoffice at Liverpool—three hundred thousand more letters passing through the city now than was the case eight years ago.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Plain Talk from a British Consul.

The British Consul at Buffalo has addressed the following expressive letter to a drafted man who claimed exemption as a British subject:

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21, 1864.

Richard Fitzgerald, Buffalo, N. Y., Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, complaining of the conduct of the military authorities at Elmira, in regard to the manner in which you have been treated.

I have to inform you that on the 20th instant I received a letter from your wife, stating that you had been arrested, and writing of you she says: "They will hold him because he is a voter. He never voted but once at town meeting." I must now point out to you that in the face of this admission from your wife, you have committed perjury; and if I had not been deceived by your false swearing, I should never for an instant have endeavored to protect you from the conscription.

In voting, you have assumed the character of an American citizen, and you will now have to take the consequences. I have written to your wife (May 20th) and informed her that you have forfeited all claim to the protection of her Majesty's servants in this country. You have contracted an obligation towards the Government of the United States, by voting, and for your own peace and comfort you will find that the best thing you can do now is to make up your mind to fulfill the obligation you have placed under by the military authorities, and by doing so quietly and peacefully you will find that, in the long run, you have saved yourself from much misery and suffering.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DENIS DONOHUE,

Her Majesty's Consul.

Texas as She Is.

An old citizen of Texas writes a good letter to the New York Times from which we make the following extract:

Now where are we? The entire male population except boys and old men, are in the war. The ground is left untilled. Manufactures we never had. Our herds of cattle and sheep, once our food, with our horses, all our wealth, are driven off by marauders, or lying dead on our prairies, breeding sickness amongst us. Civil law—we do not know what it means. Every man relies on his six shooter, or lets his property go without complaint. Schools, preaching, churches, have all been abandoned. The taxes levied by the statute would take the largest share of the property. There is not much attempt to collect them. Providence has united with our enemies to complete the desolation. Such a drought as the State has not felt since it was a State, is upon us. Unless we have good winter rains for seven months, and it is now full two months past the planting season. Everything is parched up. The winds, commonly pure and gentle sea breezes, are now almost hurricanes, and from every direction in turn, they cover us with dust and sand, and blight everything that might else grow. This is the cause of the death of our cattle. Hitherto, since the war, we have raised corn, and that with beef has been our food. We are now eating the remainder of last year's corn, and in cases not a few, the beef that dies from starvation, with no present prospect that such days ever these long. To finish the misery we are devouring each other. If all our enemies were to take it, without regard to the owner. The officers and soldiers lead the way in this, the people follow. The exceptions are only the few who prefer to maintain their moral integrity, rather than take their neighbors' or save their own property. You will think we can hardly stand it much longer in this State, and so some of us think. But if you could see our papers and hear some of our men talk, (and believe them) you would think we were in the full tide of successful experiment."

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made a speech some time ago, protesting earnestly against raising any new or abstract issues on the negro question, to divide the supporters of the Government, but to direct all our energies to the practical issue. This practical issue he defined to be the suppression of the rebellion and extinction of slavery, for which he favored the constitutional amendment. While we sympathize with Mr. Doolittle in his depreciation of new and distracting issues, we must smile at his fear of any issues on the negro question after he has subscribed to an issue which at one blow is to destroy slavery, and revolutionize this Government which slavery has ruled as absolutely as the Czars rule Russia. It is as if Herod should deprecate:

"Let us have no new issues on the training of children, to divide the supporters of my Government; let us direct all our energies to the vital issue of massacring them, and leave questions of future training to be considered in more peaceful times."

Equally novel is Mr. Doolittle's idea of a new issue. To avoid new issue, he proposes to put a qualification for voters in the United States, that no man should be those laid down by the Constitution and this, too, for a territory where he said there was not the least necessity for it, for there was not a single black inhabitant. Cincinnati Gazette.

AN ENGLISH savant argues that a "day in the moon" equals fourteen of our days. It begins with a slow sunshine followed by a brilliant sunshine and intense heat (about 212 degrees Fahr.); the sky is intensely black (there being no atmosphere like ours, to which blue sky is due); the stars are visible and the horizon is limited; there is dead silence; the cold in the intensely black shadow is very great; and there is no aerial perspective. Thus the moon is no place for man, or any animals or vegetables that we know of. The "night of the moon" (fourteen of our days) begins with a slow sunset, which is followed by intense cold (about 334 degrees below zero.)

CORRUPTION AMONG SCHOOL OFFICERS.—Five School Trustees and one school commissioner, of the fourth ward of New York city, have all been expelled by the Board of Education, for corruption in appointing teachers for money. They took from \$50 to \$500 from applicants for positions according to the amount of salary. The fourth is one of the strongest Democratic wards in the city, and the convicted corruptors were to a man pinks of Democracy.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

TO CHICAGO.	TO MILWAUKEE.
From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 12:30 A. M.	From Milwaukee, 4:30 P. M. To Chicago, 12:30 A. M.
From Chicago, 4:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 1:30 A. M.	From Milwaukee, 6:30 P. M. To Chicago, 1:30 A. M.
From Chicago, 6:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 3:30 A. M.	From Milwaukee, 8:30 P. M. To Chicago, 3:30 A. M.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien.

TO PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.	TO MILWAUKEE.
From Milwaukee, 4:30 P. M. To Prairie du Chien, 12:30 A. M.	From Prairie du Chien, 4:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 12:30 A. M.
From Milwaukee, 6:30 P. M. To Prairie du Chien, 2:30 A. M.	From Prairie du Chien, 6:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 2:30 A. M.

Arrival and Departure

of the Mail at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 18th, 1864:

TO CHICAGO.	TO MILWAUKEE.	TO PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.
Chicago, through, 12:10 A. M. To Milwaukee, 12:30 A. M.	Chicago, through, 12:10 A. M. To Milwaukee, 12:30 A. M.	Chicago, through, 12:10 A. M. To Milwaukee, 12:30 A. M.
Chicago, through, 2:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 2:50 P. M.	Chicago, through, 2:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 2:50 P. M.	Chicago, through, 2:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 2:50 P. M.
Chicago, through, 4:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 4:50 P. M.	Chicago, through, 4:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 4:50 P. M.	Chicago, through, 4:30 P. M. To Milwaukee, 4:50 P. M.

THANKS.—Hon. I. C. Sloan has our thanks for Congressional favors.

SALE OF LANDS.—There is to be a great sale of desirable land at the Hyatt House on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock P. M.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have seen "Dr. Burrus" new style of teeth. They are ahead of anything that we have ever seen in the line of teeth before.

FRESH FISH AND VEGETABLES.—Mr. L. Tyler has opened a fish and vegetable stand on Main street, near Court, where he keeps an assortment of nice articles in that line.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A small crowbar, from off the horse cart of Water Witch Engine Company No. 2. The person having the aforesaid property, will confer a favor upon the Company by leaving it at the Engine House.

THIRD WISCONSIN CAVALRY.—Two hundred "veterans" belonging to this regiment passed through our city at 1 o'clock to-day (Monday) on their way to the front. Dr. Lane of this city accompanied them from here. Good bye boys, and good luck to you.

MUSICAL.—Several of our citizens were favored with a serenade last evening by the band from the Blind Institute. That they discoursed "sweet music" is a fact that is well known, as many of our citizens have often listened with satisfaction to their playing. Call again boys.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man named Nelson Wyckoff, employed at the Milwaukee Freight depot, while attempting to get on the cars this morning, as they were passing over the high bridge at Franklin street, lost his hold, and fell through the bridge to the ground, breaking an arm and badly bruising one leg. It is a wonder he was not killed, as he fell a distance of 20 feet.

LIVE EAGLE REGIMENT.—The gallant 8th Wisconsin, Col. Jefferson, arrived here this afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, and left noon after for Madison. They number 360 men, re-enlisted veterans. The men were in splendid spirits, and when their thirty days furlough is out, they will again rally to the support of the glorious old flag. Their cherished eagle was with them, looking proud and hearty.

HELD TO BAIL.—The "immortal" "Ginger," alias George Grills, had an examination this morning before Justice Hudson, on the charge of indecently exposing his person. Notwithstanding the pathetic eloquence of the defendant, he was held to bail in the sum of \$300 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. Not having the requisite loose change in his trousers pocket, he was sent to jail.

20 REWARD.—We intend to offer the above reward for the best essay on "hot weather," to be furnished between this and the next shower, open to all the learned professions except editors and ministers; they poor wretches have got to perform their regular mental labor let what will come. Papers must be printed and sermons must be writ (that last word isn't quite "finished" but yet really hasn't strength to complete it) no matter if Fahrenheit indicates 60 degrees or 600 degrees. Labor is not only too preposterous to be thought of these days, but the simple process of respiration would be a downright crime if not to breath wouldn't be suicide. The story of that lazy fellow who went about carrying a kitten under each arm to breathe for him, is our satirical ideal of a wise and happy man about these days. Men gather in little knots about the streets, and discuss the prospects of a rain—in fact, a shower is about the only thing they seem willing to talk about, unless they are invited to go down and imbibe a dish of ice cream. Then they are silent long enough to masticate the frozen beverage, but jump reluctantly when they reflect that this local frigidity will soon be a myth unless the boyars are quickly supplied with fresh feed. But we go back to our reward. We offer twenty old newspapers for the best essay on hot weather.

SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

PROGRESS.—Everything connected with the arrangements for the festival on Wednesday evening next, under the auspices of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, is progressing finely. It will be a fine affair.

DISORDERLY ROWDYISM.—A number of men belonging to company O and L of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, perpetrated a great outrage at the Rock County House, on Milwaukee street, this afternoon. It seems that while the train upon which they were going to the front stopped at the depot, these men went to the house above referred to and got some liquor, tendering in pay a bad bill, which was refused, whereupon they commenced being abusive, and began to break things generally. Upon retiring from the house they fired nine shots from revolvers into the door and window, completely demolishing the window. After leaving that scene of their rowdiness they repaired to the depot, where one of the party knocked down a bystander, and then drew a revolver on Lieut. Sargent, of the 8th regiment, who reproved him for his roughness and profanity in the presence of ladies. Such loafers are not the men who do the fighting in our armies. They are invariably among the stragglers, and are a disgrace to the brave men with whom they associate.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The town of Sharon, Wis., on the Chicago and N. W. Railway, twenty miles south of this city was visited with a most disastrous fire last night. About 10 o'clock a fire broke out in the store of David Best, and was not subdued until the business part of the town was consumed; including nine stores and one or two dwellings. The buildings were mostly a story and a half high, and built of wood. The loss will probably be from \$7,000 to \$10,000. We regret to learn that there was no insurance on either the stores or their contents.

This is indeed a serious fire for that place, but we trust the citizens with their usual enterprise will soon replace the burned buildings with more substantial structures.

P. S.—Since writing the above we are informed that the fire took in the liquor store of J. Clump, and communicated to the grocery stores of Messrs. J. Best, G. Herron, J. Goodland, O. Doolittle and Griffin, the food store of Mr. Perrine, the drug store of G. Wilcox, and a vacant store. Most of the goods in the stores were removed, but the loss on the buildings is some \$9,000 or \$10,000, on which there was no insurance.

SPRING IS THE SEED-TIME OF DISEASE.—All who are suffering from indigestion to think, languor, fatigue after walking, palpitation of the heart, distress after eating, heartburn, depression of spirits, desire for solitude, sick and nervous headache, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a person unfit for the society of his friends or the world, we say, take the Red Jacket Stomach Bitter, which are sold by all druggists throughout the country. June 20th adwlm.

TO MERCHANTS, MILLERS AND OTHER SHIPPERS.—I am now prepared to make season contracts for Lake Insurance in the old companies at low rates.

F. L. DWYCK, Agent.

April 22d adwlm.

DIED.

In Spring Valley, April 20th, 1864, of consumption, W. A. FULMER, aged 45 years, three months and 1 day.

At Nashville, Tenn., March 10th, 1864, of typhoid fever, OAKLEY H. FULLER, son of Warren and Betty Fuller, aged 19 years, 2 months and 7 days, master of Co. F, 24th Regt. Wis. Vol.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

Fruit and Confectionery,

Main St., opposite Ellis and Vankirk's Grocery Store.

JOHN BELINGER.

late from Rockford, Ill., would respectfully inform the ladies of Janesville and vicinity, that he has just opened a store opposite Ellis and Vankirk's Grocery, where an abundant supply of superior ice cream, fruit and confectionery of any style, cold and delicious Soda Water will be kept all the time. He has fitted up in a neat style.

Ice Cream Saloon Up Stairs,

where ladies and gentlemen while awaiting suitors, a superior refreshing luxury, will find all the need and comfort they wish.

Parties supplied with anything in his line of business on a short notice.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Do not fail to give me a call, as I feel confident of giving satisfaction.

Remember the place, Main street, just opposite Ellis and Vankirk's.

CONGRESS WATER.—Fresh from

Baratoga Springs, at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

NEW WISCONSIN FORM BOOK.

A new supply just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

THE MARVEL'S NEW WORK!

Seven Stories with Documented Facts, just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

REMOVAL.—DR. HALE has re-

moved his Throat and Lung Institute to his new corner block, over Colwell's Drug Store.

COMPANY AND REGIMENTAL

Flags, of silk or other material, made to order on short notice, at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

JUST RECEIVED.—At the Janes-

ville Literary Emporium, another large invoice of Choice Colored and Gold Pens.

TO ARTISTS.—Just received, a large

and full assortment of Tube Colors, Brushes, Painter's Canvas, &c., at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

10 BEAUTIFUL YEARS.—A new

supply of this beautiful and valuable book just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—Received to-

day direct from Chicago and Philadelphia: "Constitutional and Medical History of the United States," by Scudder. Also a large variety of new books and other goods received daily at the Janesville Literary Emporium. O. J. DEARBORN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

10 O'clock A. M.

Disaster to Grant's Army!

OUR LOSSES IN TWO DAYS 8,000!

An Entire Division said to be Captured.

A Story that is Safe to Doubt!

12,000 Rebels Captured!!

Rebels will Defend Petersburg!

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, June 21, 4 1/2 P. M.—Private despatches indicate a disaster to Grant, but the nature and extent of which is not stated. The independent line has a bulletin quoting Gold at 210 in New York this afternoon. WELLER.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, JUNE 18, VIA BALTIMORE, 19.—In all, 21 pieces of artillery have been captured from the enemy in our assaults on the works at Petersburg, besides a large number of prisoners.

When the enemy withdrew its forces in front of Gen. Butler to reinforce Petersburg, Gen. Butler immediately sent out a force under Gens. Terry and Turner which force succeeded in destroying an important bridge and four miles of Railroad track near Waltham Junction.

Early, late Longstreet's, corps crossed the James river near Drury's Bluff, in strong force and was seen coming down the Petersburg turn pike as Gen. Badger's forces entered their works last evening.

The dispatch steamer Ananda Wfanna, while passing Wilcox's wharf was fired into from the north side of the James river by a rebel battery. Ten shots were fired at her, one of which passed through her hull near the water line. No one was injured.

The James river is blockaded a few miles below Drury's Bluff to prevent a surprise from the rebel ranks.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 18.—Gen. Pierce was wounded while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge. Gen. Martindale in the night attacked the enemy and succeeded in advancing his lines and taking a few prisoners. His loss is reported at about 500.

The 5th corps did not lose heavily in their advance in the morning, but their loss was considerable in the afternoon, in their attack on the left.

Our losses during the past 2 days will reach 8,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy at some points was greater than ours, but being generally behind their works, they were not so much exposed and of course suffered less on the whole.

All the prisoners taken so far some 12,000, of whom about 100 came in yesterday, report themselves as being in Beauregard's army. It is not believed that such a resistance could be made without his presence and the aid of his troops. There is no reliable news from Gen. Butler up to the present time. Gen. Ingalls has been designated Chief of M. of the combined armies in this vicinity, and is to be stationed at City Point, with Gen. Grant.

New York, June 10.—The Commercial says a private dispatch from Washington states that the enemy yesterday captured an entire division from Burnside.

New York, June 20.—The New York Tribune's special, dated headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Petersburg, June 17th, says we are again in front of the entire rebel army, which has been engaged by our advance of the 2d and 18th corps, and important captures of guns, prisoners, and positions have been accomplished. The 2d, 9th, and 18th corps are in line of battle, and on the arrival of the balance of the troops dispositions will be made for a final assault upon the enemy's works.

Since Tuesday night, when the advance of the 18th corps arrived in the vicinity of Petersburg, our lines have been pushed steadily forward. Several strong positions have been wrested by charges from the enemy, and we have taken eighteen guns and several hundred prisoners. Our advance is within half a mile of Petersburg, which is in full view of almost our entire line.

Prisoners state that portions of Lee's army commenced arriving at Petersburg on Wednesday night, only a few hours after the arrival of Hancock with the 2d corps, and that Wise's brigade, commanded by Wise in person, held the town until that time.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELL.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

THE NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

The Vice Presidential Nominee on the
Ticket and its Demands—Speech of
Gov. Johnson at Nashville.

A Union mass meeting was held at
Nashville Tennessee, on Friday night, at
which Gov. Johnson was the principal
speaker. We find the following report in
Nashville Times:

The appearance of Governor Johnson on
the steps of the St. Cloud Hotel, was
greeted by the vast crowd with loud ap-
plause. All were anxious to hear and see
the next Vice President of the United
States.

After thanking the assembly for the
compliment they had bestowed upon him,
and a few other preliminary remarks,
Governor Johnson proceeded to say that
we were engaged in a great struggle for
government in the proper acceptance of
the term.

So far as the head of the ticket is con-
cerned, the Baltimore Convention has said,
not only to the United States, but to all
the nations of the earth, that we are de-
termined to maintain and carry out the
principles of free government. [Ap-
plause.] That Convention announced and
confirmed a principle not to be disre-
garded. It was that the right of seces-
sion, and the power of a State to place itself
out of the Union, is not recognized. The
convention had declared this principle by
its action. Tennessee had been in re-
bellion against the government, and waged
a treasonable war against its authority.

She needed just as much as other States
had, and left the Union as far as she had
the power to do so. Nevertheless, the Na-
tional Convention had declared that a
State cannot put itself under the na-
tional authority. It said by its first in-
stitution, that the present President, take
him altogether, was the man to steer the
ship of State for the next four years. [Loud
applause.] Next it said—if I may be
permitted to speak of myself, not in the
way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle
"We will go into one of the rebellious
States and choose a candidate for the Vice
Presidency." Thus the Union party de-
clares its belief that the rebellious States
are still in the Union, and that their loyal
citizens are still citizens of the United
States. And now there is but one great
war for us to do, that is to put down the
rebellion. Our duty is to sustain the Gov-
ernment and help it to crush out the right
to rebellion which is in violation of
all that is right and sacred.

Governor Johnson said he had no im-
pression upon him to make to the people in
his own behalf. He had not sought the
position assigned him by the National
Convention. Not a man in all the land
can truthfully say that I have asked him
to use his influence in my behalf in that
body, for the position assigned to me, or
for any other. On the contrary I have
avoided the candidacy. But while I have
not sought it, still being conferred upon
me unsought, I appreciate it the more
highly. Being conferred on me without
solicitation, I shall not decline it. [Ap-
plause.] Come weal or woe, success or
defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I
accept the nomination on principle, be the
consequences what they may. I will do
what I believe to be my duty. I know
there are those here who profess to feel a
contempt for me, and to look upon me
with scorn. I have always understood that
there was a sort of exclusive aristocracy
about Nashville, which affects to con-
temn all who are not within its little circle.
Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard
it said that "worthless men" are the
best of the lot."

This aristocracy has been the bane of
the slave States, nor has the North been
wholly free from this curse. It is a class
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restoration. If there be but five thousand
men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitu-
tion, loyal for freedom, loyal for justice,
these true and faithful men should control
the work of reorganization and reforma-
tion absolutely. [Loud and prolonged
applause.] I say that the traitor has
ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the
enemy he has become a public enemy. He
forfeited his right to vote with loyal men,
when he renounced his citizenship, and
sought to destroy our Government. We
say to the most honest and industrious for-
eigners who voluntarily renounce their homes
to live with us, what should we say to the
traitor, who, although born and reared
among us, has raised a pariah's hand
against the Government which always pro-
tected him? My judgment is that he
should be subjected to a severe ordeal be-
fore he is restored to citizenship. A fellow
who takes the oath merely to save his prop-
erty, and denies the validity of the oath,
is a perjured man and not to be trusted.
Before these repeating rebels can be trust-
ed, let them bring forth the fruits of re-
pentance. He who helped to make all these
widows and orphans who drape the streets
of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for
his great crime. The work is in our own
hands. We can destroy this rebellion.
We cannot thundering at the cannon,
bombs, and shot, and shrapnel, and the
other hand, feel my superiority to them. I
have always understood that there was a sort
of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville,
which affects to con-temn all who are not
within its little circle. Let them enjoy their
opinions. I have heard it said that "worth-
less men" are the best of the lot."

This aristocracy has been the bane of
the slave States, nor has the North been
wholly free from this curse. It is a class
which I have always refused to respect, nor
I have ever set it at defiance. The re-
spect of the honest, intelligent and in-
dustrious class I have endeavored to win by
my conduct. One of the chief elements of
the rebellion in the opinion of men who
have risen from the ranks of the people.
This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln
because he was of humble origin—a rail
splitter in early life. One of them, the
private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to
me one day, after a long conversation,
"We people of the South will not submit
to be governed by a man who has come
up from the ranks of the common people,
as Abe Lincoln has." He uttered the es-
sential feeling and spirit of the southern
rebellion. Now it has just occurred to me,
if this aristocracy is so violently opposed
to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what
the spirit of aristocracy will it do with
Lincoln and Johnson? (Great laughter.)
I reject with scorn this whole idea of an
arrogant aristocracy. I believe that the
people are capable of self-government, and
whether he be a laborer, a shoemaker a tailor or
a grocer. The question is whether man is
capable of self-government. I hold with
Jefferson that Government was made for
the convenience of man, and not for the
Government. That laws and constitu-
tions were designed as mere instruments
to promote his welfare. And hence, from
this principle, I conclude that govern-
ments can and ought to be changed and
amended to conform to the wants, to the
requirements and progress of the people,
and the entireties. Now if any of you
aristocrats have lost faith in the capabil-
ity of self-government, and feel anxious
for the exercise of this great right, go
straight to rebellion, take Jeff. Davis,
Beauregard and Bragg for your masters,
and put their collars on your necks.

And here let me say that now is the
time to recur to these fundamental prin-
ciples, while the land is rent with anarchy,
and upheaves with the throes of a mighty
revolution. While society is in this disor-
dered state, and we are seeking security,
let us fix the foundations of the Govern-
ment on principles of eternal justice which
will endure for all time. There is an ele-
ment in our midst who are for perpetu-
ating the institution of slavery. Let me
say to you, Tennesseans and men from the
Northern States that slavery is dead. It was
not murdered by me. I told you long ago
what the result would be if you

undoubtedly to go out of the Union to
save slavery, and that the result would be
bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plun-
dered villages and cities; and therefore I
urged you to stay in the Union. In trying
to save slavery you killed it, and lost
your own freedom. Your slavery is dead,
but I did not murder it. As Macbeth
said to Banquo's bloody ghost:

Never shake thy gory locks at me
Thou canst not say I did it.
—Slavery is dead, and you must pardon
me if I do not mourn over its dead body;
you can bury it out of sight. In restor-
ing the State, leave out that disturbing
and dangerous element, and use only
those parts of the machinery which will
move in harmony.

Now in regard to emancipation, "I want
to say to the blacks that liberty means lib-
erty to work, and enjoy the fruits of your
labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire
that all men shall have a fair start and an
equal chance in the race of life, and let
him succeed who has the most merit."
This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I
am for emancipation for two reasons; first,
because it is right in itself, and second, be-
cause in the emancipation of the slaves,
we break down the odious and dangerous
aristocracy. I think we are freeing
more whites than blacks in Tennessee. I
want to see slavery broken up, and when
its barriers are thrown down, I want to
see industrious, thrifty emigrants, pouring
in from all parts of the country. Come
on! We need your labor, your skill, your
capital. We want your enterprise and in-
vention, so that hereafter Tennessee may
rank with New England in the arts and
mechanics, and that when we visit the Pa-
tented Office, at Washington, where the in-
genious mechanics of the Free States have
placed their models, we need not blush
that Tennessee can show nothing but a
mouse-trap, or something of about as much
importance. Come on! We greet you
with a hearty welcome to the soil of Ten-
nessee. Here is soil the most fertile in
every agricultural product; a delightful and
healthy climate, forests, water-power, and
mines of inexhaustible richness; come and
help us redeem Tennessee, and make her
a powerful and flourishing State.

But in calling a convention to restore
the State, who shall restore and re-es-
tablish it? Shall the man who gave his in-
fluence and his means to destroy the Gov-
ernment? Is he to participate in the re-
organization? Shall he who brought this
misery upon the State be permitted to
control its destinies? If this be so,
then all the precious blood of our brave
soldiers and officers so freely poured out
for the Union, will go for naught. All the
glorious victories won by our noble ar-
mies will go for naught, and all the blood-
fields which have been sown with dead
heroes during this rebellion, will have been
made memorable in vain. Why all this
outrage and devastation? It was that
treason might be put down and traitors
punished. Therefore I say that traitors
should take a back seat in the work of
restoration. If there be but five thousand
men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitu-
tion, loyal for freedom, loyal for justice,
these true and faithful men should control
the work of reorganization and reforma-
tion absolutely. [Loud and prolonged
applause.] I say that the traitor has
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sought to destroy our Government. We
say to the most honest and industrious for-
eigners who voluntarily renounce their homes
to live with us, what should we say to the
traitor, who, although born and reared
among us, has raised a pariah's hand
against the Government which always pro

stirring up discontent in this State, and
bigging about negroes, is practically in
the rebel camp and encourages treason.
He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war up-
on the Government out of regard to slavery

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10

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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